REMARKS

The present Amendment amends claims 2, 3 and 11, and leaves claims 4, 5, 8-10 and 12, 14 and 15 unchanged. Therefore, the present application has pending claims 2-5, 8-12, 14 and 15.

Interview Summary

On February 10, 2009, an interview was conducted at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"). In attendance were Examiner Mishawn Dunn, Mr. Kentaro Asai (a representative of Applicants), and Ms. Donna K. Mason (counsel to Applicants).

Applicants thank the Examiner for granting the interview conducted on February 10, 2009. In the interview, arguments were presented to overcome the cited references, particularly U.S. Patent No. 5,448,568 to Delpuch et al. ("Delpuch"). The Examiner did not agree that Applicants' proposed amendments were sufficient to overcome Delpuch. However, the Examiner made recommendations for overcoming the Delpuch reference, and indicated that further search and consideration would be required. In this response, Applicants have reiterated the arguments made during the interview, and have incorporated the Examiner's recommendations for overcoming Delpuch into the claims.

35 U.S.C. §103 Rejections

Claims 2, 4 and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Young (US 5,727,060) in view of Delpuch et al. (US 5,448,568). This rejection is traversed for the following reasons. Applicants submit that the features of the present invention, as now more clearly recited in claims ***, are not taught or suggested by Young or Delpuch, whether taken individually or in combination with each other in the manner suggested by the Examiner. Therefore,

Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Amendments were made to the claims to more clearly describe features of the present invention. Specifically, amendments were made to the claims to more clearly recite that the present invention is directed to a receiver apparatus and a recorder apparatus as recited, for example, in independent claims 2, 3 and 11.

The present invention, as recited in claim 2, and as similarly recited in claims 3 and 11, provides a receiver apparatus for a digital signal. The receiver apparatus includes a receiver which receives a plurality of programs with discrimination information and guide information regarding the plurality of programs. According to the present invention, the plurality of programs are time-division multiplexed into a plurality of data packets and the guide information indicates the identification information of packets of the plurality of programs and the contents of the plurality of programs. The receiver apparatus also includes a selector which selects a program from the plurality of programs received by the receiver based on the discrimination information. Also included in the receiver apparatus is a data former which forms guide information regarding the selected program from the received guide information regarding the plurality of programs, the formed guide information indicating the identification information of packets of the selected program and the contents of the selected program, and forms a program signal by multiplexing the selected program and the formed guide information regarding only the selected program into plurality of packets form. Further, the receiver apparatus includes an output device which outputs the formed program signal. The prior art does not teach or suggest all of these features.

The above described features of the present invention, as now more clearly recited in the claims, are not taught or suggested by any of the references of record.

Specifically, the features are not taught or suggested by either Young or Delpuch, whether taken individually or in combination with each other.

Young teaches a television schedule system. However, there is no teaching or suggestion in Young of the receiver apparatus or the recorder apparatus as recited in claims 2, 3 and 11 of the present invention.

Young discloses where a screen (10) for a user interface of a television schedule system and process includes an array (24) of irregular cells (26), which vary in length, corresponding to different television program lengths of one half hour to one-and-one half hours or more. The array is arranged as three columns (28) of one-half hour in duration, and twelve rows (30) of program listings. Some of the program listings overlap two or more of the columns (28) because of their length. Because of the widely varying length of the cells (26), if a conventional cursor used to select a cell location were to simply step from one cell to another, the result would be abrupt changes in the screen (10) as the cursor moved from a cell (26) of several hours length to an adjacent cell in the same row. An effective way of taming the motion is to assume that behind every array (24) is an underlying array of regular cells. By restricting cursor movements to the regular cells, abrupt screen changes will be avoided. With the cursor (32), the entire cell (26) is 3-D highlighted, using a conventional offset shadow (34). The offset shadow (34) is a black bar that underlines the entire cell and wraps around the right edge of the cell. To tag the underlying position – which defines where the cursor (32) is and thus, where it will move next – portions (36) of the black bar outside the current underlying position are segmented, while the current position is painted solid.

Features of the present invention, as recited in claim 2, and as similarly recited in claims 3 and 11, include a data former which forms guide information regarding the selected program from the received guide information regarding the

plurality of programs, the formed guide information indicating the identification information of packets of the selected program and the contents of the selected program, and forms a program signal by multiplexing the selected program and the formed guide information regarding only the selected program into plurality of packets form, and an output device which outputs the formed program signal. Young does not disclose these features.

As shown in Table 2 on page 9 of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0190857 ("PG Publication") of the present application, guide information regarding a selected program is formed from the received guide information regarding the plurality of programs (*see, e.g.,* Table 1 on page 8 of the PG Publication of the present application), based on identification information of packets (PID) of the selected program (i.e., the formed guide information indicating the identification information of packets of the selected program and the contents of the selected program). With reference to Fig. 8, item (3) and Figs. 4 and 5, item 290, the present invention provides where a program signal is formed by multiplexing the selected program and the formed guide information regarding only the selected program into a plurality of packets, and where the formed program signal is output (*see, e.g.*, Figs. 4 and 5, item 203).

According to the above-described features, the program signal on which the selected program and the guide information regarding only the selected program are multiplexed can be output for recording and reproducing. As a result, in reproduction, a desired program can be reproduced based on the guide information regarding only the selected program (*see, e.g.*, paragraph [0094] of the PG Publication of the present application).

Young discloses where when a selected program is recorded on a VCR 206, program information of the selected program is recorded on Record Memo RAM 236

(*see, e.g.*, column 18). That is, the output destination of the selected program is the VCR 206, whereas the output destination of the program information is Record Memo RAM 236. Therefore, the selected program and the program information are different from each other, with respect to the destination.

Accordingly, Young does not teach or suggest forming a program signal by multiplexing the selected program and the formed guide information regarding only the selected program and outputting the formed program signal, as in the present invention. More specifically, Young does not disclose forming a program signal on which V1 and PG', as shown in Fig. 8, item (3) of the PG Publication of the present application, are multiplexed.

Therefore, Young fails to teach or suggest "a data former which forms guide information regarding the selected program from the received guide information regarding said plurality of programs, the formed guide information indicating the identification information of packets of the selected program and the contents of the selected program, and forms a program signal by multiplexing the selected program and the formed guide information regarding only the selected program into plurality of packets form; and an output device which outputs the formed program signal" as recited in claim 2, and as similarly recited in claims 3 and 11.

The above noted deficiencies of Young are not supplied by any of the other references of record, namely Delpuch, whether taken individually or in combination with each other. Therefore, combining the teachings of Young and Delpuch in the manner suggested by the Examiner still fails to teach or suggest the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims.

Delpuch teaches a system of transmitting an interactive TV signal. However, there is no teaching or suggestion in Delpuch of the receiver apparatus or the recorder apparatus as recited in claims 2, 3 and 11 of the present invention.

Delpuch discloses an apparatus and a method for formatting executable codes and data, defining interactive applications, with video and audio program material, for reliable and convenient access includes compressing (18, 21) audio and video programs according to a protocol such as MPEG. The compressed audio and video (A/V) programs are formed (19, 22) into transport packets. Interactive application programs associated with A/V programs are compiled (10) into functional modules, condensed and formed into transport packets. A module may be executable software or data. Further modules designated "Signal modules", are generated to condition respective receivers to suspend or resume execution of an interactive application. Video packets, audio packets and application packets are time division multiplexed (16) for transmission. Signal modules are multiplexed in the packet stream to appropriately reprogram respective receivers on the occurrence of such changes in received signal components.

Features of the present invention, as recited in claim 2, and as similarly recited in claims 3 and 11, include a data former which forms guide information regarding the selected program from the received guide information regarding the plurality of programs, the formed guide information indicating the identification information of packets of the selected program and the contents of the selected program, and forms a program signal by multiplexing the selected program and the formed guide information regarding only the selected program into plurality of packets form, and an output device which outputs the formed program signal. Delpuch does not disclose these features.

As previously discussed, and as shown in Table 2 on page 9 of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0190857 ("PG Publication") of the present application, guide information regarding a selected program is formed from the received guide information regarding the plurality of programs (*see, e.g.,* Table 1 on

page 8 of the PG Publication of the present application), based on identification information of packets (PID) of the selected program (i.e., the formed guide information indicating the identification information of packets of the selected program and the contents of the selected program). With reference to Fig. 8, item (3) and Figs. 4 and 5, item 290, the present invention provides where a program signal is formed by multiplexing the selected program and the formed guide information regarding only the selected program into a plurality of packets, and where the formed program signal is output (*see, e.g.*, Figs. 4 and 5, item 203).

According to the above-described features, the program signal on which the selected program and the guide information regarding only the selected program are multiplexed can be output for recording and reproducing. As a result, in reproduction, a desired program can be reproduced based on the guide information regarding only the selected program (*see, e.g.*, paragraph [0094] of the PG Publication of the present application).

Delpuch discloses multiplexing a plurality of programs and program information in a packet form and broadcasting the multiplexed ones (*see, e.g.*, the Abstract and column 2). That is, Delpuch merely discloses where a signal form of an object is broadcast. Delpuch does not refer to any processing after reception of a broadcasting signal. More specifically, although Delpuch discloses a program signal as in Fig. 8, item (1) of the present application, Delpuch does not disclose reforming the program signal as in Fig. 8, item (1) into a program signal as shown in Fig. 8, item (3). Accordingly, Delpuch does not teach forming a program signal (i.e., Fig. 8, item (3) by multiplexing the selected program and the formed guide information regarding only the selected program and outputting the formed program signal, as in the present invention.

Therefore, Delpuch fails to teach or suggest "a data former which forms guide information regarding the selected program from the received guide information regarding said plurality of programs, the formed guide information indicating the identification information of packets of the selected program and the contents of the selected program, and forms a program signal by multiplexing the selected program and the formed guide information regarding only the selected program into plurality of packets form; and an output device which outputs the formed program signal" as recited in claim 2, and as similarly recited in claims 3 and 11.

Both Young and Delpuch suffer from the same deficiencies, relative to the features of the present invention, as recited in the claims. Therefore, combining the teachings of Young and Delpuch in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not render obvious the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection of claims 2, 4 and 8 as being unpatentable over Young in view of Delpuch are respectfully requested.

The remaining references of record have been studied. Applicants submit that they do not supply any of the deficiencies noted above with respect to the references used in the rejection of claims 2, 4 and 8.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that claims 2-5, 8-12, 14 and 15 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance of claims 2-5, 8-12, 14 and 15 is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, the applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, or credit any overpayment of fees, to the deposit account of MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C., Deposit Account No. 50-1417 (Referencing Attorney Docket No. 500.34521CC3).

Respectfully submitted,

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